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LETTER DATED 14 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to transmit herewith a copy of my letter No. 1/12/164 of 13 May 1992 addressed to His Excellency Mr. Peter Hohenfellner, President of the Security Council for the current month.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abd al-Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 13 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you of the following:

Iraq approached the Security Council with a request for the convening of an urgent meeting of the Council for discussion of the grave situation in Los Angeles and other American cities to which tens of thousands of defenceless American citizens are exposed. However, the Security Council did not respond to Iraq's request, and Council members considered that the events that had taken place in American cities were an internal United States issue and that, consequently, the Council could not discuss them.

On this occasion, we wish to remind the Security Council of cases occurring in other States in the recent past which were raised in the Council by the United States of America and some of its allies, who clearly took sides in favour of the interests of armed groups and bands that had committed the most heinous crimes against defenceless, peaceable citizens and against the law. The legitimacy of the application of law by the Governments of those States against those crimes was clear and evident. Nevertheless, the United States did not regard those cases as pertaining solely to the internal situation of States. On the contrary, it raised them in the Security Council, and the Council adopted resolutions on them in accordance with formulas that have become well known to the international community, particularly in regard to the policy of duplicity and doubledealing followed by the United States inside and outside the Security Council.

The Security Council should have regarded those cases as internal matters also and ruled itself unable to discuss them or adopt resolutions concerning them.

Council members are fully aware of a blatant example in this connection, namely, the support given by the United States of America and its allies to armed bands, some of them composed of foreigners, that infiltrated across the border from a neighbour State into Iraq and committed the most heinous crimes against defenceless, peaceable Iraqi citizens in the spring of 1991. The United States helped by raising the subject deliberately for dubious political purposes, distorting the facts and presenting them in a manner entirely contrary to the truth. It pushed the Council to adopt a resolution in accordance with the formulas of which we have spoken above, even though the situation was a purely internal one.

I transmit herewith photographs, facts and a videotape* of the heinous crimes committed by those outlaw armed bands.

I request that you bring this letter and the enclosed materials to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abd al-Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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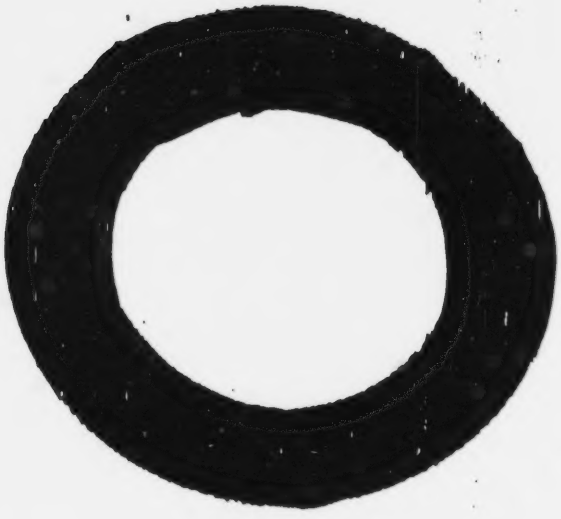
* The videotape is in the files of the Secretariat, room S-3520.



Karbala

Two of the corpses of Egyptians who took part in the crime and sabotage operations.

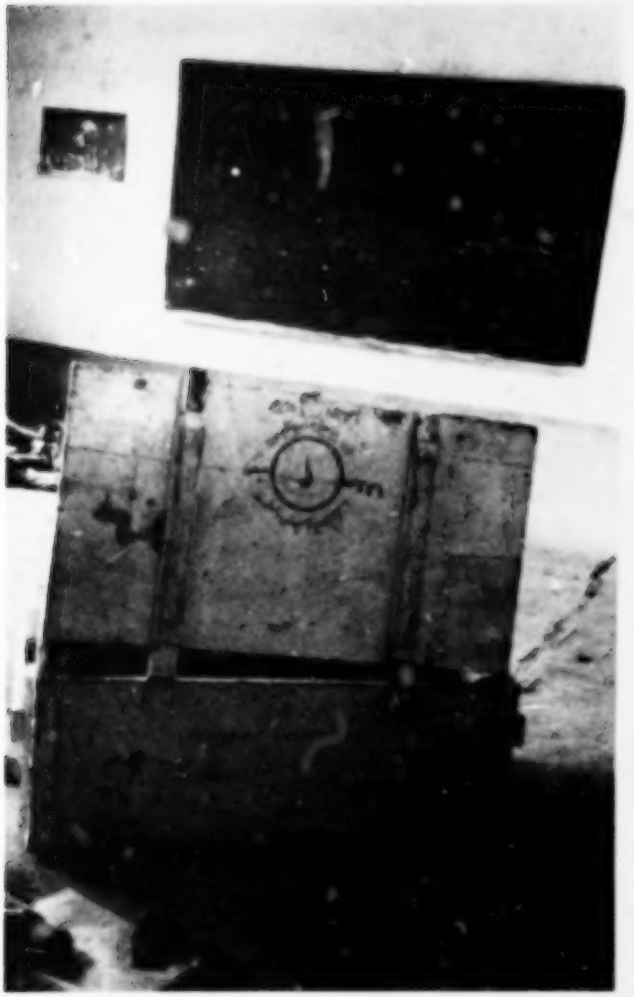
Karbala

Killing of patients in the hospital.

/...

Karbala

Killing of patients.



Karbala

Use of schools as strongholds and assembling of weapons there by saboteurs.

/...

Karbala

Killing of patients in the hospital.

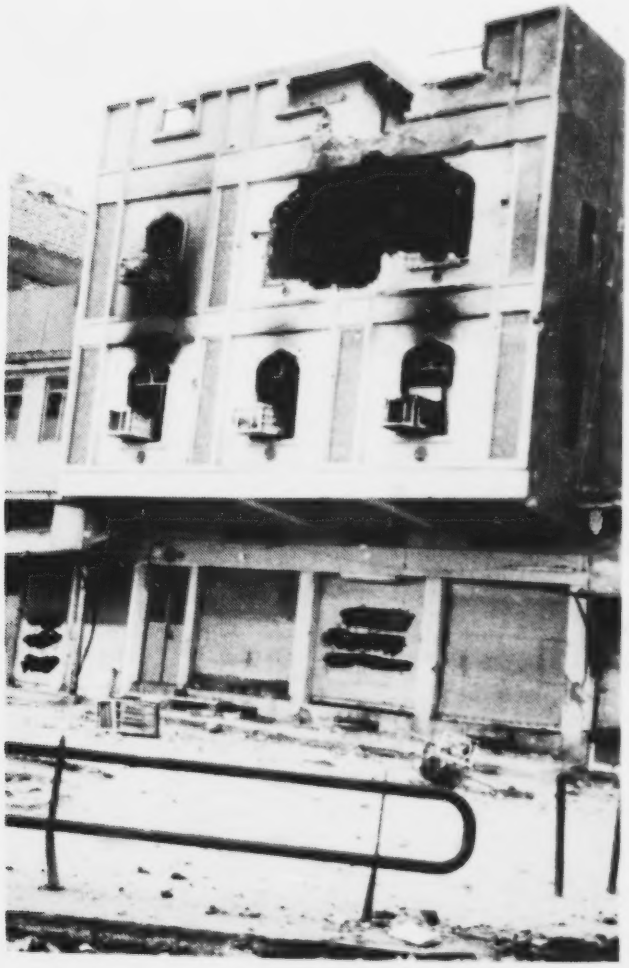
Karbala

Pregnant woman killed in front of the maternity hospital building at Karbala.

Karbala

Killing of women in the women's hospital.

/...



Karbala

Destruction everywhere.

/...

Najaf

Family killed in car.

/...

Najaf

Killing everywhere.

/...

Najaf

A saboteur killed in the Najaf crisis.

/...

Najaf

Family killed in car.

/...

Najaf

Family fleeing from slaughter.

Najaf

Remains of little girl killed by saboteurs - only the thorax bones were left.

/...

IRAQ.Basra.Ibn Ghazwan Maternity Hospital(damaged by allied bombing).2-week old premature girl(32 weeks). Birth weight:1.75kg.Marked increase in past year in premature & low birth weight babies.

/...

IRAQ.Basra.Qibla district,constantly flooded with water/sewage;new sewage system for this district,scheduled to operate 1992,had to be abandoned because of war,& cannot be completed due to embargo.

IQ21b-22-92 PHOTO BY:JANE TAYLOR

/...

IRAQ.Basra.Market in Qibla district, with water/sewage between all houses, & broken electricity cables;new sewage system for this district,scheduled to operate 1992,had to be abandoned because of war,& cannot be completed due to embargo.

IQ21b-26-92 PHOTO BY:JANE TAYLOR

/...

IRAQ.Basra.Qibla district,constantly flooded with water/sewage;new sewage system for this district,scheduled to operate 1992,had to be abandoned because of war,& cannot be completed due to embargo.

IQ21b-20-92 PHOTO BY:JANE TAYLOR

/...

IRAQ.Basra.Jumhuriya district.Stre-
et flooded with sewage;new sewage
system for this district , scheduled
to operate 1992,was abandoned beca-
use of the war & cannot be completed
due to embargo.

IQ20b-37-92 PHOTO BY:JANE TAYLOR

/...

IRAQ.Baghdad.Qadissiya Hospital in Saddam City.Dhayia 1-month old girl, the survivor of twins born at full term.Weight:1.5kg(normal 3.5kg); should be in incubator , but not enougn.

IQ16b-23-92

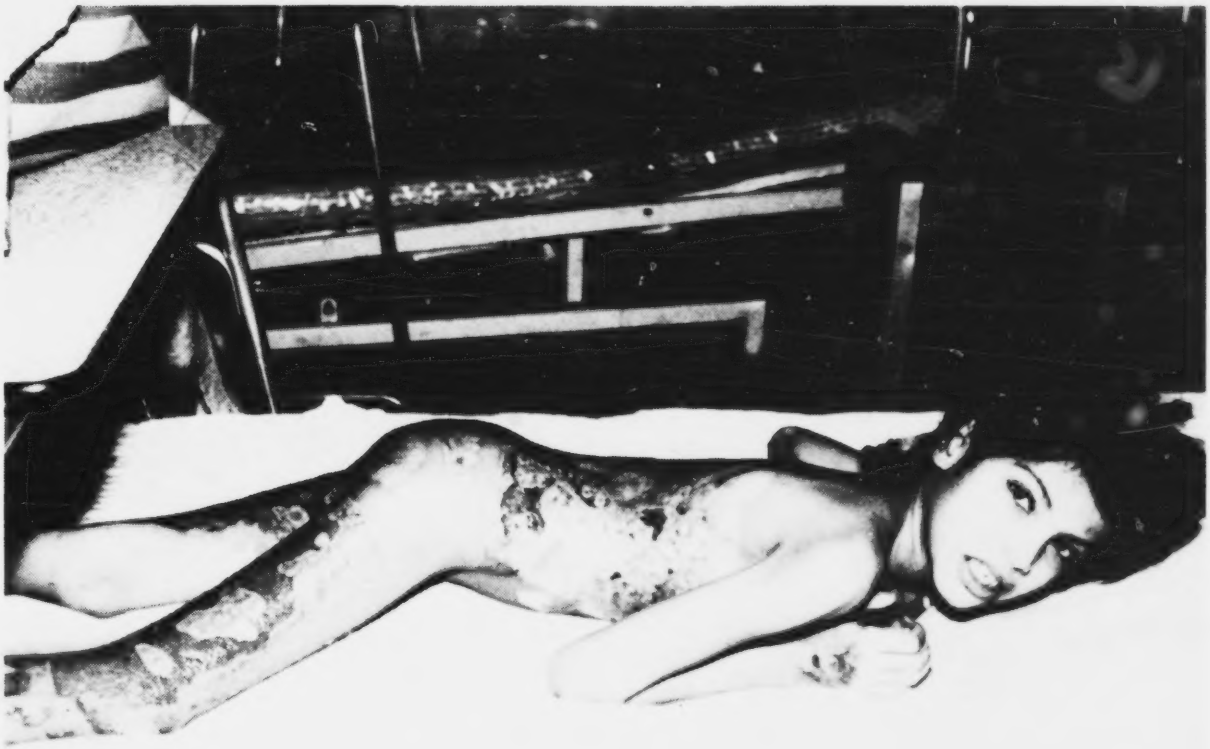
PHOTO BY:JANE TAYLOR

/...

IRAQ.Baghdad.Mansour Children's Hospital in Saddam Medical City. Mas'oud Babakir,12-yr old Kurdish boy with acute lymphoblastic leukaemia & severe pain-no cytotoxic drugs & inadequate pain-killers.

IQ24b-27-92 PHOTO BY:JANE TAYLOR

/...



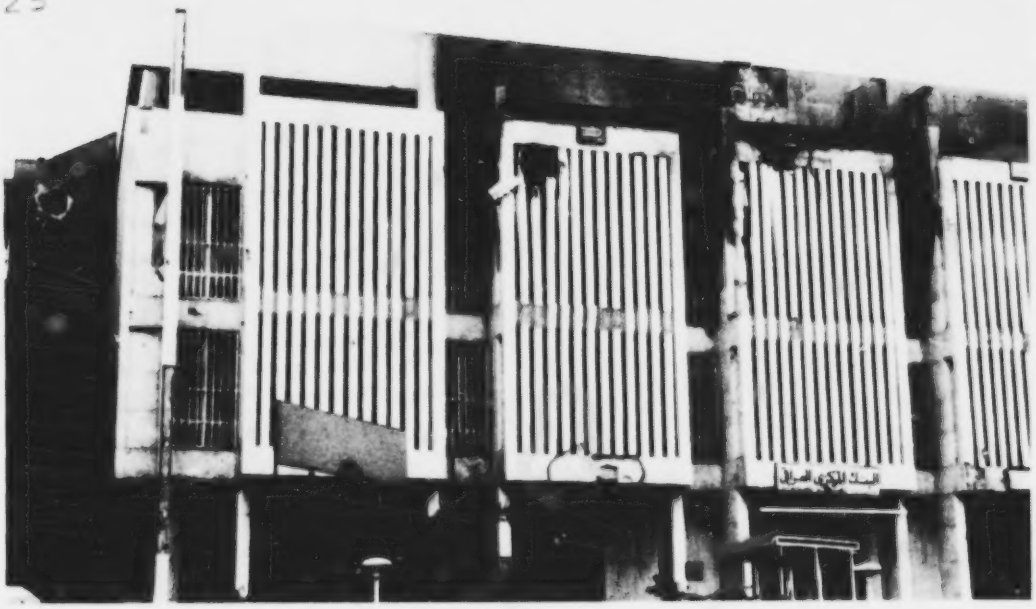
IRAQ.Baghdad.Qadissiya Hospital in Saddam City.Tahrir,11-yr old girl with extensive burns from kerosene stove 1 month before - no canulas for IV fluid;no systemic antibiotic only occasional supplies of topical antibiotic.Also anaemic & undernourished.

IQ16b-37-92

PHOTO BY : JANE TAYLOR

/...

23



Basra

Robbing and burning of the Central Bank of Iraq.

Ministry of Information & Culture
Baghdad 1991

وزارة الثقافة والاعلام
بغداد

العدوان الاميركي على العراق

الصفحة الثانية

US Aggression Against Iraq Phase 2

العـدوان الاميركي على العراق

الصفحة الثانية

العدوان الذي قادته اميركا ضد العراق

الصفحة الاولى

- حصار وحظر اقتصادي شاملان على جميع استيرادات العراق من السلع بما فيها المواد الغذائية والادوية وحليب الاطفال. وقد بدا هذا الحصار الوحشي الذي لم يسبق له مثيل في التاريخ منذ آب ١٩٩٠ وما يزال مستمرا. وقد شمل كل ضروريات الحياة باستثناء الهواء واشعة الشمس والماء.

- هجوم جوي وبالصواريخ الارضية على مدى ستة اسابيع على المصانع المدنية والمراكز التجارية وطرق المواصلات والجسور ومراكز الاتصالات والطاقة الكهربائية والماء الصافي ومخازن الحبوب وعدد كبير من المناطق السكنية. وقد شن طيران اميركا وحليفاتها ١٠٨٠٠٠ طلعة جوية واسقط ٨٨٠٠٠ طن من المتفجرات على معظم المدن العراقية. واستمر العدوان حتى بعد انسحاب العراق من الكويت في فجر يوم ٢٧ / شباط فبراير ١٩٩١.

الصفحة الثانية

- خططت الولايات المتحدة لاحداث اضطرابات واعمال عنف مدنية خلف خطوط قوات الحرس الجمهوري العراقية في البصرة وذلك في اليوم الرابع من بدء هجوم القوات الاميركية والحليفة على الكويت.

- نقلت طائرات اميركية عمودية مجموعات من الارهابيين اعضاء حزب الدعوة الايراني الى مدينة سوق الشيوخ التابعة لمحافظة الناصرية التي كانت القوات الاميركية تحتل جانبها الغربي وقاعدة جوية قريبة منها.

- عبر الحدود العراقية - الايرانية ٣٣ الف ارهابي من اعضاء تنظيم حرس الثورة الايراني المسلح وتسللوا الى جنوبي وشمالي العراق والى محافظته الوسطى ديالى. ومنها الى محافظات اخرى واقترفوا جرائم لم يشهد لها التاريخ مثيلا في بشاعتها ووحشيتها. فقد ذبحوا الوفا من الابرياء رجالا ونساء واطفالا وحتى الصغار الرضع واغتصبوا نساء واطفالا قبل ان يقتلوهم. ومثلوا ابشع تمثيل بجثث المئات من ضحاياهم.

كما نهب الارهابيون دوائر الدولة ومرافق الخدمات العامة مثل المستشفيات والمدارس ومراكز الطاقة الكهربائية والماء ومخازن الغذاء والاسواق المركزية واحرقوها.

- وفي كل المدن الجنوبية والشمالية التي كانت ضحية لموجة الارهاب استهدف الارهابيون دوائر تسجيل الاحوال الشخصية والعقار والمرور واحرقوها. والهدف هو خلق فوضى سكانية يتعذر فيها التثبت من هوية وانتماء الناس وملكياتهم مما يسهل على ايران مهمة تغيير التركيب السكاني للمدن العراقية.

«بعد جولة ميدانية استغرقت ٦ ايام في العراق قطعت خلالها اكثر من ٣ آلاف كيلومتر وتركزت على نحو خاص في البصرة والمناطق الجنوبية والوسطى في العراق تكشفت امامي الحقيقة المأساوية بنتيجة شدة عمليات القصف الوحشي هذه التي طالت حياة الناس المدنيين الابرياء وادت الى تعطيل الكثير من مرافق الحياة المهمة في العراق»

رمزي كلارك

المدعي العام السابق في الولايات المتحدة

«الوضع الغذائي والزراعي خطير جدا وهناك مصاعب في التموين وري المزروعات ومحطات توليد الطاقة الكهربائية ونقص في المحروقات لا يسمح بتسيير الحد الادنى من وسائط النقل»

تقرير مبعوث الامم المتحدة

السيد مارتي امشاري

٢٢/٣/١٩٩١

«ان شعب العراق يحتاج الى المساعدة وان اقل ما يمكن ان يفعله مجلس الامن الدولي هو رفع العقوبات الاقتصادية. ويتوقع وفد الهند ان يضع الامين العام في الاعتبار احتياجات الشعب العراقي لتعمير اقتصادياته المدمرة»

مندوب الهند في

مجلس الامن الدولي

٤ نيسان ١٩٩١

«من غير المقبول ان يخرج التحالف عن الاطار الذي حددته قرارات الامم المتحدة التي تطالب العراق بالانسحاب من الكويت. لقد اكدنا ان لقرارات مجلس الامن اطارا معينا او مهمة كما يقال الا ان ثمة خطرا في ان يتم تجاوز هذه المهمة وهذا امر غير مقبول. لا يمكن ان نقف مكتوفي الايدي عندما يقوم بلد كبير قوي جدا عسكريا لسحق بلد صغير. هنا على الامم المتحدة ان تتحرك. لكن تحركها يجب ان يكون في تنبيط هواة المغامرات...»

ميخائيل غورباتشوف

٢٦ شباط ١٩٩١

«اخذت تزداد المخاوف من ان العراق يتعرض لخراب كبير جدا وتزداد المخاطر بالنسبة الى السكان المدنيين في البلاد مما يثير قلقنا»

الكسندر بسمرتنيخ

وزير الخارجية السوفيتي

٢٦/٢/١٩٩١

«... ان منطق الحرب يعرضنا للابتعاد كل يوم عن الاهداف التي حددتها الامم المتحدة...»

جان بيار شوفنمان

وزير الدفاع الفرنسي السابق

في خطاب الاستقالة

٢٩/٢/١٩٩١

US-LED AGGRESSION
AGAINST IRAQ

PHASE I

- An all-out embargo and blockade on all imports including foodstuff, medicine and baby milk powder. This unprecedented brutal blockade, started in August 1990, comprised everything necessary for life except air, sunlight and water.
- A 42-day aerial and surface-to-surface missile attacks on residential areas, civil industries, trade centres, bridges, roads, power plants, potable water networks, communications centres and grain warehouses. The US and its allies launched 108,000 sorties dropping 88,000 tons of high explosives on most urban centres. The US-led air-land aggression continued even after Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait on 27 February, 1991.

PHASE II

- The US planned to start civilian unrest behind the lines of the Republican Guards in Basra on the 4th day of the US-led land offensive into Kuwait.
- US helicopter gunships brought veteran terrorists of Iran's al-Da'wa Party to Suq al-Shiyookh, a district at Nasiriya province whose western side and nearby air base were occupied by US forces.
- Then more than 33,000 members of Iran's Revolution Guards crossed the Iran-Iraq border into south and north Iraq and the central province of Diyala and thence to other provinces. They committed bloodbaths unprecedented in history, where thousands of innocent people, men, women and children were brutally murdered. Some women and children were raped and later killed. Scores were mutilated after death. Government offices, public services such as hospitals, schools, electricity and water supply centres, foodstuff warehouses, department stores were looted and burnt down.
- Terrorists, in all southern and northern cities which fell under their control for a few days, have attacked as their primary targets and burnt down registration offices (births, marriages and deaths, etc.), real estate and car registration centres. The aim: to create demographic chaos where it would be impossible to verify people's identity or property, a situation which would make it easy for Iranians to change the demography of Iraqi cities.

After a six-day field tour in Iraq in which I travelled some three thousand kilometres, especially in Basra and southern and central areas of Iraq, I realized the tragic reality as a result of the barbaric bombardment which affected the lives of innocent civilians and brought to a halt many vital facilities of Iraqi life.

Ramsey Clarke
Former Attorney General in the United States

"...Other targets would include Iraqi power systems, roads, railroads and perhaps petroleum production facilities... That is a nice list of targets, and I might be able to accept those, but that is not enough," Dugan said. He asked his planners to "interview academics, journalists, ex-military troops and Iraqi defectors to determine what is unique about Iraqi culture that they put very high value on. What is that psychologically would make an impact on the population and regime in Iraq."

The Washington Post referring to a statement made by US Air Force Chief of Staff General Michael Dugan

September 16, 1990

The food and agricultural situation is very serious, there are difficulties in supply and irrigation and in electrical power supply plants. There is a shortage of fuel which does not allow the minimum utilization of means of transport.

Report of the UN Envoy,
Mr. Marty Ihtisari
March 22, 1991

There are growing fears that Iraq is sustaining extensive damage. The danger becomes greater for the civilian population which arouses our concern.

Alexander Bismirtnikh
Soviet Foreign Minister
February 26, 1991

The people of Iraq need help. The least the Security Council can do is to lift the economic sanctions... The Indian delegation expects that the Secretary General would take into account needs of the Iraqi people to rebuild the country's destroyed economy.

India's Representative to
The Security Council
April 4, 1991

The tragic of war distances us everyday beyond the objectives defined by the United Nations.

Jean Pierre Chevenment
France Former Defence Minister
February 28, 1991

It is not acceptable that the coalition would go beyond the framework defined by the United Nations Resolutions which demand an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait... We have stressed that the Security Council Resolutions have a certain framework or mission as it is said, but the danger is that this mission is exceeded and this is something unacceptable. We must not remain idle when a big, militarily strong country crushes a small country. Here the United Nations must move, but its movement should be to stop adventurers.

Soviet President
Mikhael Gorbachev
February 26, 1991

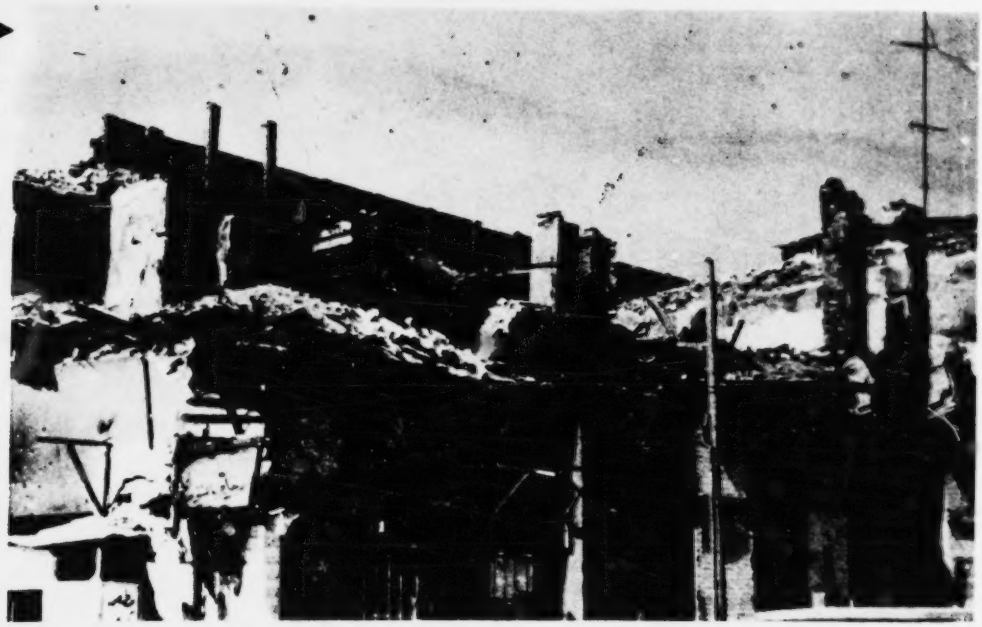
محافظة البصرة

خلف هذه الجدران والشبابيك جمرات لاجساد آدمية محترقة..

Beniud these walls and w[illegible]nows lie -beaias of burnt bodies

بيوت ومحلات كانت تضج بالحياة حولها المجرمون الى انقاض..

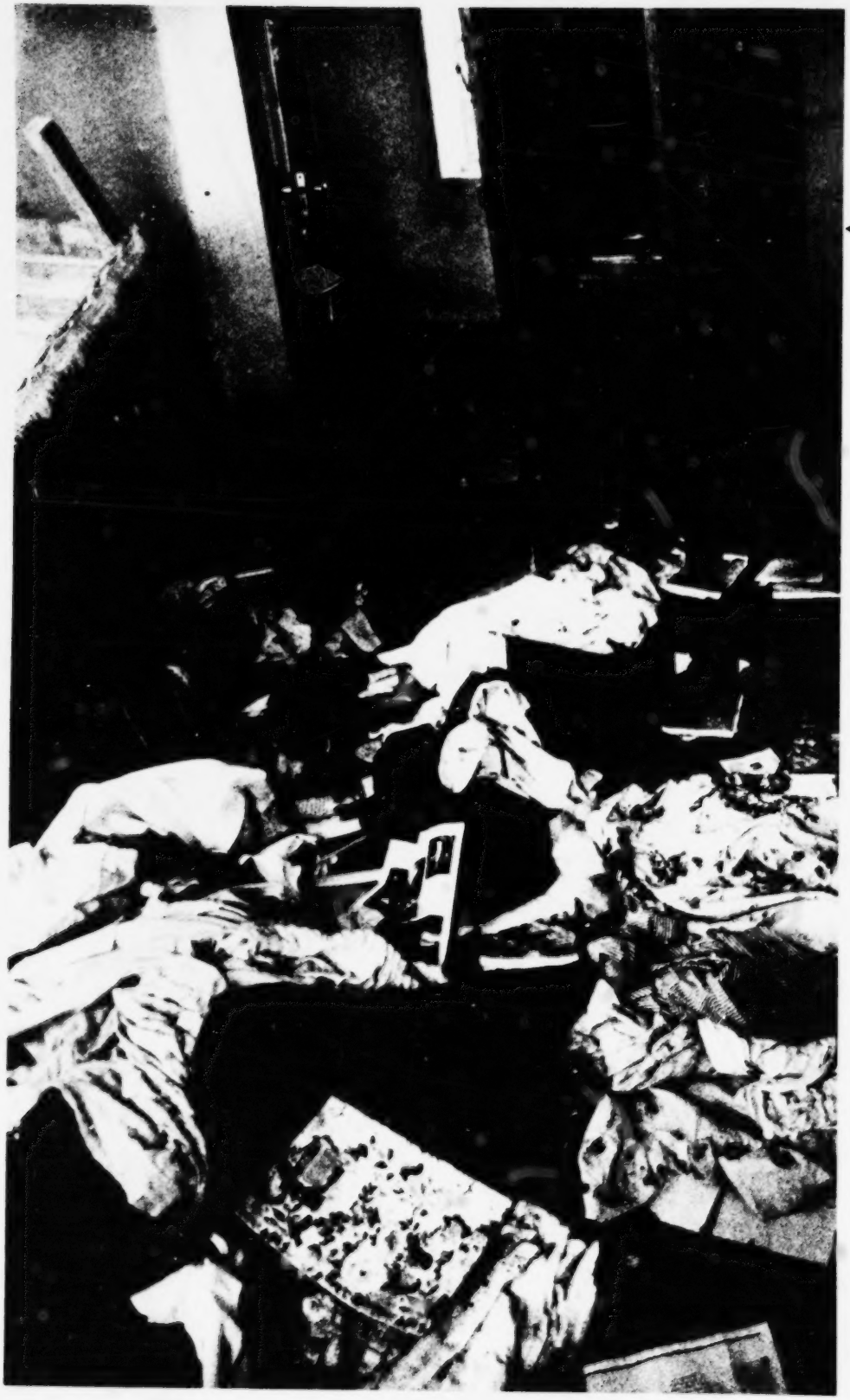
Houses and shops were full of life before they were turned into rubbles by the criminals.



Sheraton

Shera Chevrolet: Some dirty minds had
loached everything beautiful in it

شيراتون البصرة
تسللت الايدي القذرة
الى كل لمسة جميلة فيه
فلوثتها



محافظة ميسان

مثلما تعبث الجرذان وتقرض كل شيء، عبث الاوباش بهذا المنزل..

.s rats destroy everything,
.e mobs destroyed this
house

محافظة ميسان

نقابة المعلمين مركز معرفة آخر حرقه الغادرون..

Teachers Union: another centre of learning burnt down by the criminals

في هذا المستشفى قتل الغوغاء المرضى وسرقوا معظم الموجودات وتركوا على الجدران اثارهم الحاقدة..

هذه الطفله
البريئه نداء سماوي
الله اكبر على كل قاتل
This innocent child cries Allahu Akbar
(God is Greater) over every Killer

محافظة كربلاء

المستشفى الحسيني المرضى تحت الأسرة.. جثثاً هامدة!

al-Husseini Hospital: patients under their beds are no more than corpses

انها ليست قمامة.. انها كميات من الدواء المهدور المخرّب..

These are not refuse items, they are quantities of drugs destroyed by the criminals

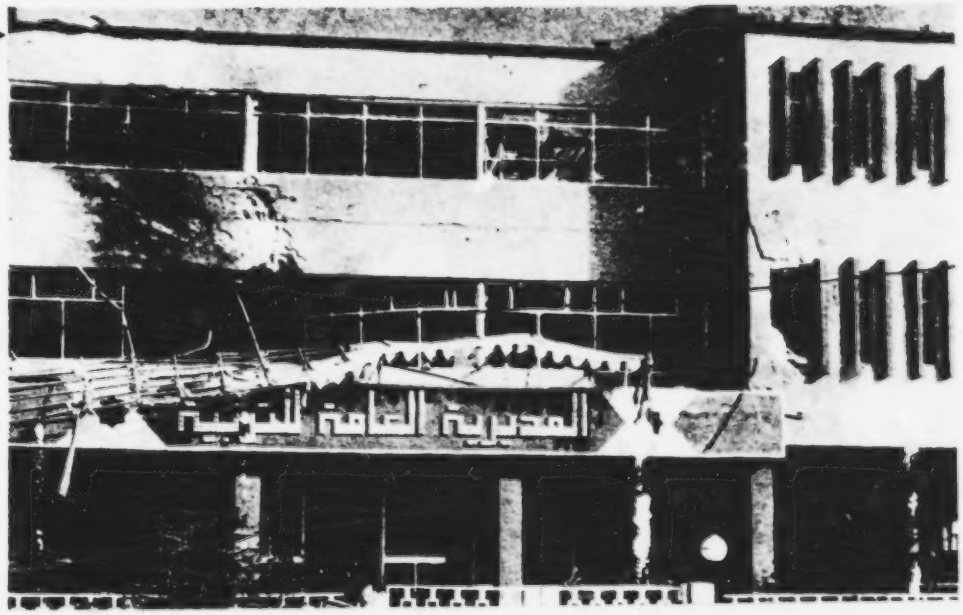
محافظة كربلاء

الفنادق والمحلات التجارية وممتلكات المواطنين لم تسلم من حقدهم..

Hotels and shops were targets of their guilen hatred

صرح تربوي اغتالته الايدي الاثمة

A centre of education destroyed by the sawoteur

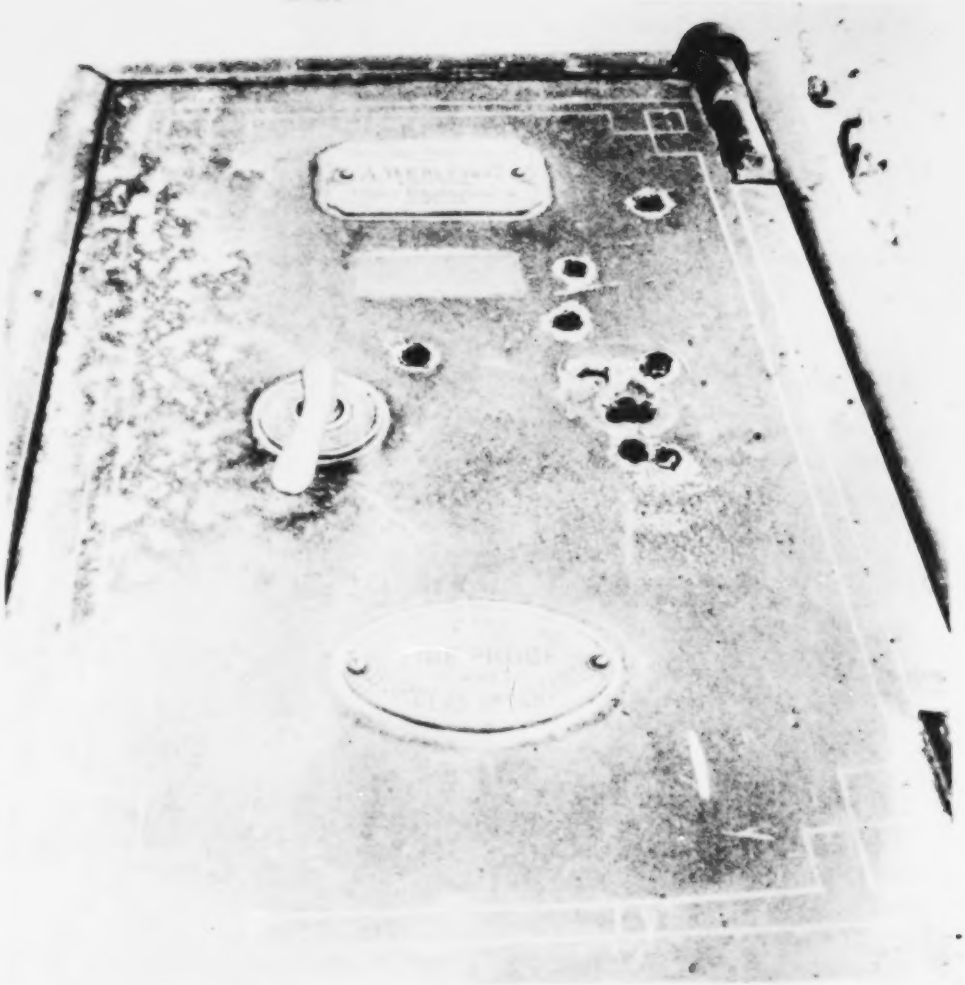


مدينة
خانقين

قوت الشعب ← سرقوه واحرقو بقاياه

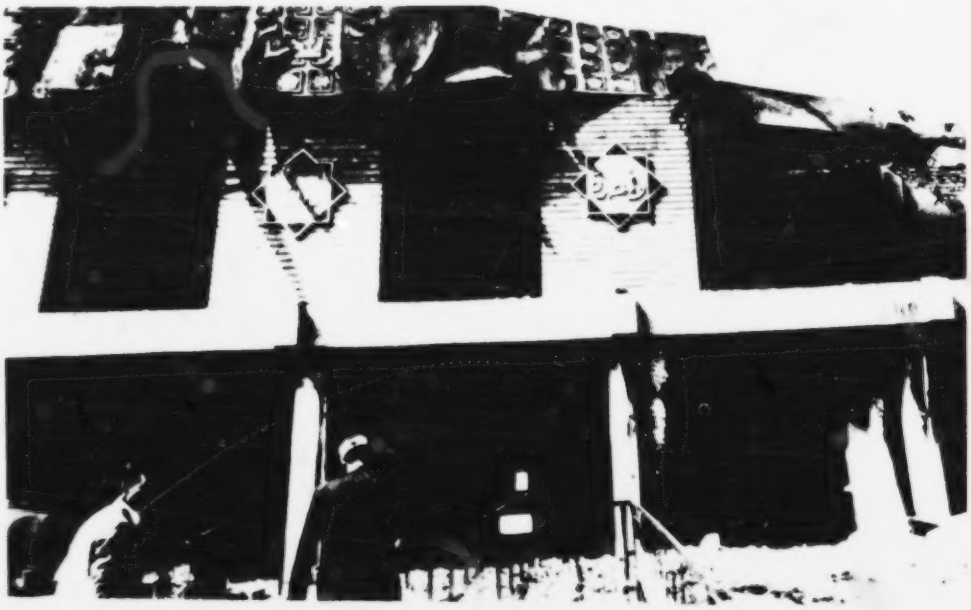
Remains of the food of the people

مدينة خانقين



خزانة مالية في احد المحال التجارية كانت عصية عليهم فمزقوها وسرقوا وجوداتها

A safe destroyed and burnt in one of the trading shops



مبنى السوق المركزي سرقوه هدموه احرقوه

Building of the shopping centre

محافظة دهوك

بقايا مدرسة

Remains of a school

بيوت بالجمله حوّلها العملاء الى اطلال

Houses turned into ruins

محافظة بابل

كل شيء ناله السلب والحرق محلات بالجملة مرّ بها الاوباش

Everything was robbed and burnt down in these shops

بيوت امنة باهلها هدمها الغادرون على من فيها

Safe houses destroyed on the residents

عيادات ومحلات
وبيوت تعرضت للدمار
الهمجي.

Clinics, shops and houses were targets of brutal destruction

محافظة واسط

المساكن والمخازن حوّلوها الى ركام .

Houses and stores turned into rubbles

غرفة الضيوف في احد البيوت . حلّ بها الغرباء فعاثوا فيها الفساد .

A guest room in a house destroyed by strangers

محافظة أربيل

التدمير والتخريب هاجس القتلة.

Destruction is the obsession of the killer

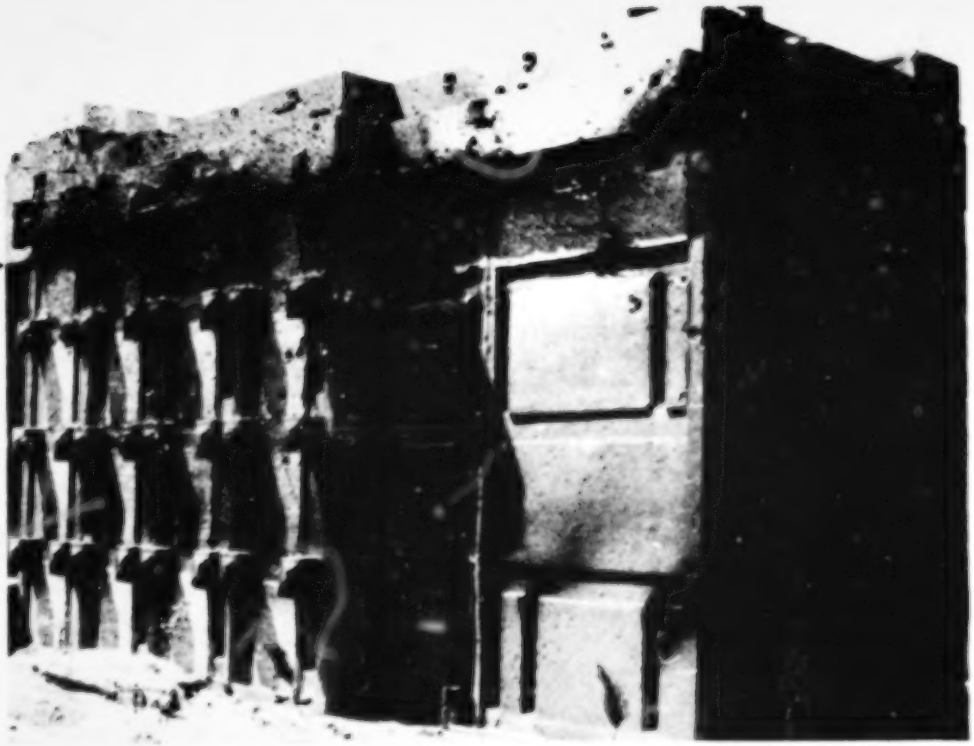
سوق تجاري عامر بالبضائع سلبه العملاء ودمّروا معالمه.

A market which was full of goods was loot and later destroyed by the criminals

محافظة السليمانية

مجمع سكني للمواطنين قتل المجرمون بعض ساكنيه وهجّروا البعض الآخر بالاكراه واعتمدوه وكراً لجرائمهم..

A residential complex, [illegible] inhabitants were [illegible] others were forced to leave



احد المرافق الخدمية حوله العملاء الى انقاض..

a public service complex turned into rubbles

محافظة السليمانية

ابة جريمة ابلغ من تلك مقابر جماعية ضمت اوصالا ممزقة من جثث ٣٧٠ ضحية برينة

Mass graves : crime beyond description

محافظة السليمانية

المواطنون الاكراد يخلون الضحايا بعد ان تركها المجرمون وهربوا.

Kurds evacuating their victims

عدد من المواطنين من الاكراد والعرب يسهمون في نقل جثث الضحايا.

Kurds and Arabs evacuating their victims

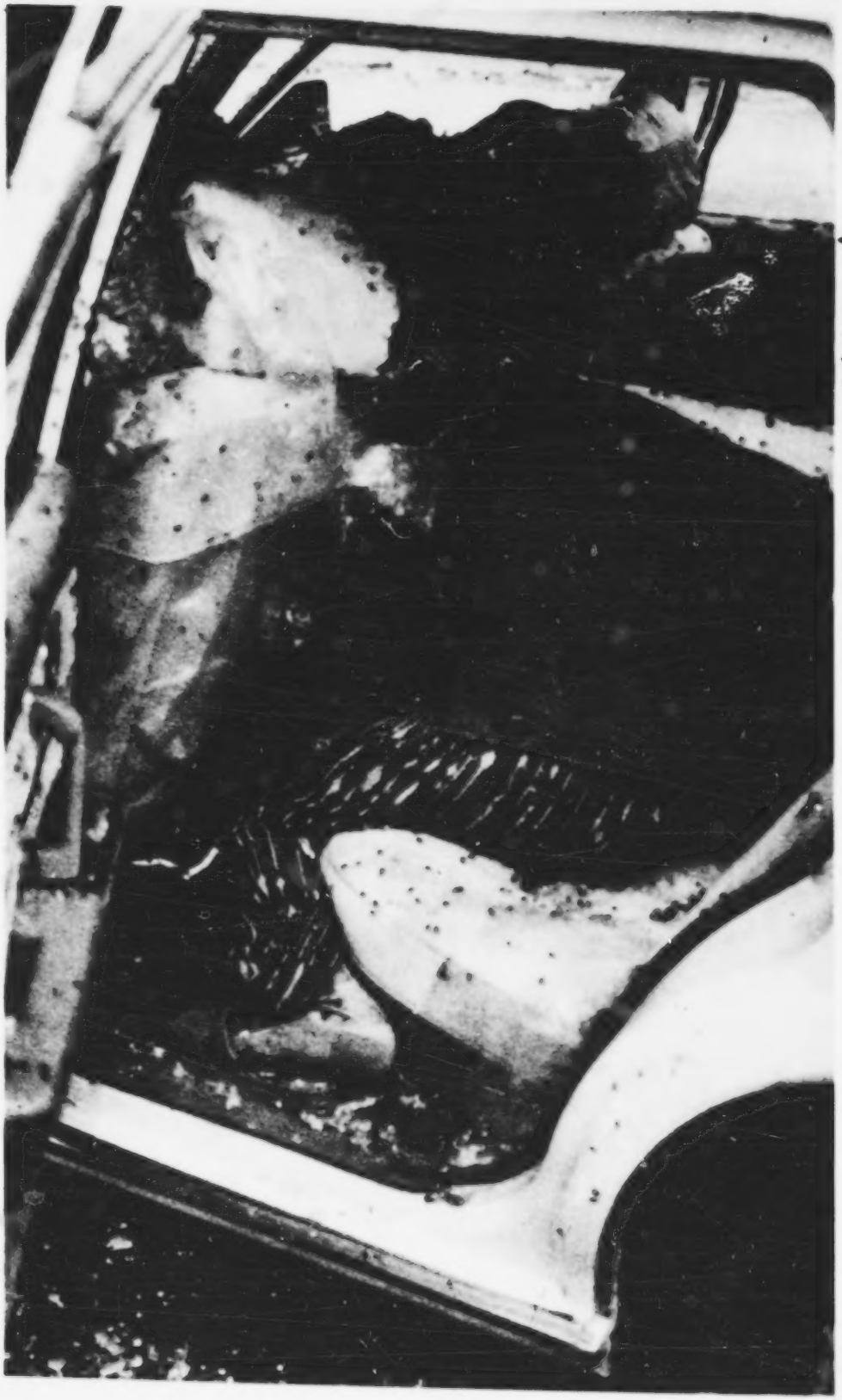
محافظة السليمانية

الضحايا على قارعة الطريق

Victims on the road pavement

المواطنون يبحثون عن جثث اقربائهم وسط المقابر الجماعية التي صنعها الغادرون الماجورون

People looking for the cropses of their relatives



محافظة النجف

هذا الصبي ← وعائلته كان هدفاً لحقد الغوغائيين

[illegible] ... victims of the criminals

محافظة النجف

بصمات التخريب لا تحتاج الى رتوش

Imprints of destruction need nor retouches

احرقوا الفنادق قتلوا نزلاءها

Hotels were burnt and guests were killed

محافظة ذي قار

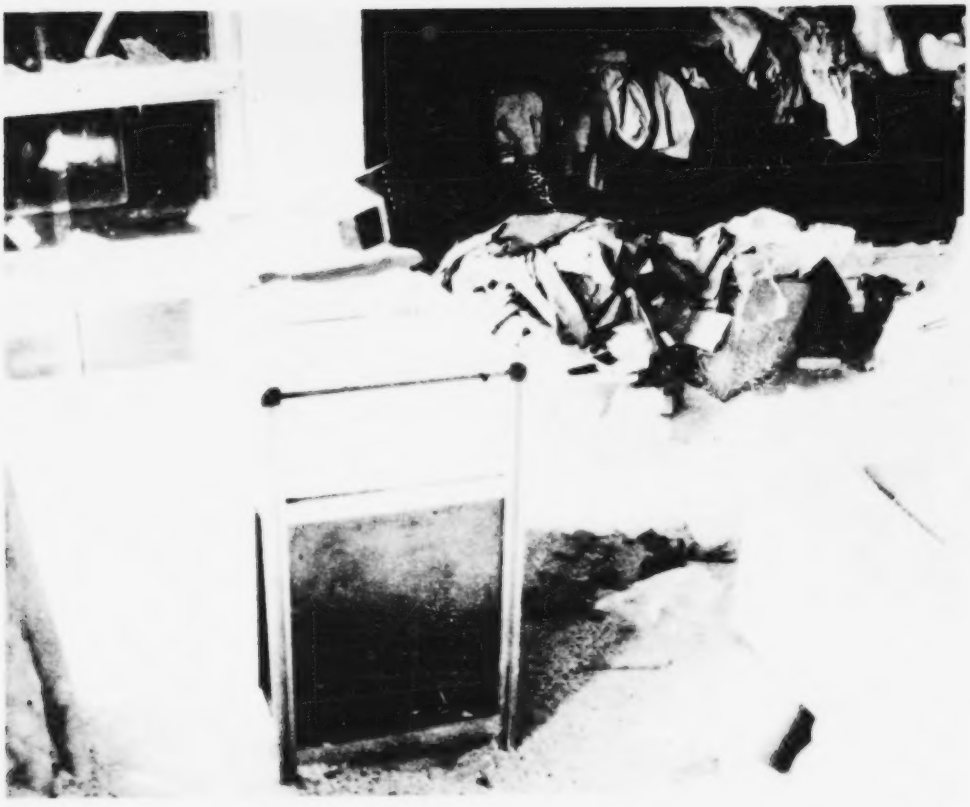
مستشفى صدام في ذي قار: كل شيء مخرب كل شيء محترق

Saddam's Hospital of Thiqar: Everything is destroyed and burnt town

محافظة ذي قار

هذا ما بقي من السوق المركزي !

This is what remained from the central shopping market



هذا المخزن الكبير افرغ من بضاعته التي هي ملك الشعب

This large store was emptied of its goods which belong to the people

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23938
15 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The attached note verbale, dated 15 May 1992, was addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Observer Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations.

92-21052 3062c (E) 180592 180592

180592

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Annex

[Original: French]

Note verbale dated 15 May 1992 from the Permanent Observer Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Observer Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 748 (1992), has the honour to inform him as follows.

Switzerland, a country which is not a member of the United Nations, has taken the following steps.

On 15 April 1992, the Federal Council decided to sever air service between Switzerland and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which implies the suspension of the three weekly flights of Swissair between Zurich and Tripoli and the two weekly flights of Libyan Arab Airlines on the same route. It also banned the export of aircraft and aircraft components to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the execution of maintenance contracts on Libyan aircraft and the conclusion of new insurance contracts relating thereto. Claims relating to existing insurance contracts must not be met and payments pertaining thereto must be suspended.

Aircraft flying from or to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya are forbidden to use Swiss airspace.

That same day, Switzerland, whose policy since 1955 has always been not to export arms to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, formally banned the export to that country of all supplementary material and equipment, as stipulated in the resolution. The export of goods and the granting of licences, if intended for the production and maintenance of weapons or military equipment, is also forbidden as is technical assistance, support and training related to the export, production or use of such goods for the benefit of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Lastly, Switzerland, which has already in the past imposed a ceiling on the size of the Libyan representation in Geneva, has just decided to expel two members of the Libyan People's Bureau in Berne and has begun discussions with the United Nations concerning the question of a possible reductions in the staff of the Libyan Mission in Geneva.

The Ordinance of the Federal Council of 15 April 1992 concerning the measures against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is annexed hereto.*

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* Copy of the Ordinance of the Federal Council may be consulted in Room S-3545E.

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GENERAL

S/23939
15 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BULGARIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In reference to your note SPCP/1/92 (2) dated 3 April 1992, and upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the text of a report on the measures instituted by the Bulgarian Government in implementing the sanctions against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya imposed by resolution 748 (1992) of the Security Council (31 March 1992).

Your assistance will be highly appreciated in having this report circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Svetlomir BAEV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

REPORT ON THE MEASURES INSTITUTED BY THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT IN IMPLEMENTING THE SANCTIONS AGAINST THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

As a full-fledged and active member of the United Nations, the Republic of Bulgaria has always demonstrated its deep commitment to the lofty principles and goals of the United Nations Charter and its unreserved support to the efforts of the Security Council aimed at maintaining international peace and security.

Regarding the abolishment of international terrorism as a vital precondition for maintaining peace and security in the world, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria wholeheartedly supported the adoption of resolution 748 (1992) of the United Nations Security Council on 31 March 1992.

On 22 April 1992, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria adopted Decree No. 68 on the implementation by the Republic of Bulgaria of resolution 748 (1992) of the United Nations Security Council (31 March 1992). By force of this decree, the Bulgarian Government instituted the following measures:

1. Prohibits take-off from, landing on and overflying of Bulgarian air space by any aircraft, regardless of its registration, which is bound for Libya or originates from Libyan territory, except in the case of a prior approval of a specific flight granted by the Committee established by force of paragraph 9 of resolution 748 (1992) of the United Nations Security Council.

The Bulgarian side discontinued as early as 14 April 1992, any flights operated by Bulgarian carriers to and from Libya; on 13 April 1992, it withdrew to Bulgaria the two aircraft, owned by the Bulgarian Air Via carrier, which had been operating scheduled flights on Libya's domestic airlines.

2. Prohibits the provision to Libya of aircraft or components thereof, the rendering of engineering services or maintenance to Libyan aircraft or components thereof, the issue of certificates of air navigability to Libyan aircraft, the repayment of new claims under existing insurance contracts and the conclusion of new direct insurance contracts to Libyan aircraft.

3. Suspends the operation of the office of the Libyan Arab Airlines in Sofia until the sanctions of the United Nations Security Council are lifted.

4. Prohibits the provision to Libya of armaments, ammunition, combat weaponry and accessories thereof; paramilitary police equipment and spare parts therefore.

5. Prohibits the provision to Libya of any kind of equipment and materials, as well as the granting of technological licences necessary for the manufacture or maintenance of the armaments and technology cited under paragraph 4.

6. Prohibits the rendering to Libya of technical assistance, consultations and personnel training necessary for the manufacture, maintenance or use of the armaments and technology cited under paragraph 4.

7. Prohibits Bulgarian civil servants or experts from taking up employment as military advisers to Libyan government bodies. (No such advisers have been in Libyan employment towards the date of entry into force of the sanctions.)

8. The above-cited prohibitions and restrictions apply to Bulgarian physical and legal persons as well as to foreign physical and legal persons engaged in business activity in Bulgarian territory.

9. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has required the Embassy of Libya in Sofia to decrease its diplomatic staff by one member.

10. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has imposed a regime of prior notification of the movements of members of the diplomatic staff and vehicles bearing diplomatic plates owned by the Libyan Embassy for their travels beyond a 30-km zone around Sofia.

11. The Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been required to institute the necessary measures for the expulsion and non-admission into Bulgarian territory of Libyan citizens who have been refused access into, or expelled from, the territories of other States on account of their involvement in terrorist acts.

12. The prohibitions and restrictions cited in paragraphs 1 through 11 shall apply regardless of existing rights and obligations provided for, or imposed by, any international agreement or signed treaty, licence or permission granted prior to 15 April 1992.

13. The control of the enforcement of the prohibitions under paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 has been assigned to the Government Commission for the Regulation and Control of the Manufacture of and Trade in Military and Special-purpose Products.

The accession of the Republic of Bulgaria to the sanctions against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya imposed by resolution 748 (1992) of the Security Council will inevitably entail considerable economic, financial and material damages to Bulgaria. Therefore, in exercise of its right under Article 50 of the United Nations Charter, the Bulgarian Government will, in the near future, prepare and send to the Committee established by force of paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 748 (1992), a memorandum on the specific economic problems arising for the Republic of Bulgaria in consequence of the sanctions against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and on the need to render assistance to the Bulgarian Government for eliminating these unfavourable consequences.

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GENERAL

S/23940
15 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PAKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 11 May 1992 concerning the recognition of the Republics of Slovenia, Croatia and the Bosnia-Herzegovina.

I should be grateful if the present letter along with its annex is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

92-21034 3352e (E) 150592

170592

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Annex

Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 11 May 1992, concerning the recognition of the Republics of Slovenia, Croatia and the Bosnia-Herzegovina

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan has decided to extend diplomatic recognition to the Republic of Slovenia, Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Government of Pakistan looks forward to developing friendly and mutually beneficial relations with these three countries.

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GENERAL

S/23941
15 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 13 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 1 November 1991, 21 Iraqi forces were observed engaging in an inspection at the geographical coordinates of NC 432-659 on the map of Naft-Shahr.

2. On 2 November 1991, 10 Iraqi vehicles were observed moving from the geographical coordinates of NC 470-510 towards the geographical coordinates of NC-470-500 on the map of Sumar, north-west of border pillar 44/4.

3. On 2 November 1991, two Iraqi soldiers were observed defusing mines at the geographical coordinates of NC 534-448 on the map of Sumar, west of border pillar 44/1 in Kohneh-Rig heights.

4. On 3 November 1991, a number of Iraqi forces were observed moving ammunition boxes at the geographical coordinates of NC 536-448 on the map of Sumar, west of border pillar 44/1 at Kohneh-Rig heights.

5. On 3 November 1991, nine Iraqi forces were observed defusing mines, one of whom was injured when a mine exploded at the geographical coordinates of NC 536-448 on the map of Sumar, west of border pillar 44/1 in Kohneh-Rig heights.

6. On 3 November 1991, three Iraqi officers were seen inspecting a station at the geographical coordinates of NC 531-448 on the map of Sumar, west of border pillar 44/1 in Kohneh-Rig heights.

7. On 3 November 1991, Iraqi forces installed a flag in the southern part of Changuleh river at the geographical coordinates of PB-353-435, south of border pillar 25/11.

8. On 7 November 1991, from 0940 to 1100 hours, a number of Iraqi forces aboard 3 patrol vehicles, 3 Toyota jeeps equipped with Dush-K, and a command jeep equipped with a 106-mm gun and 20 military policemen were observed inspecting at the geographical coordinates of ND 390-126 on the map of Khosravi, south of border pillar 56/1.

9. On 8 November 1991, at 0730 hours, an Iraqi officer and three soldiers were observed making an inspection and gathering reconnaissance information of the region at the geographical coordinates of NC 581-381 on the map of Sumar, south of border pillar 40/5 on Kumasang mountain.

10. On 8 November 1991, at 1700 hours, 20 Iraqi soldiers were restationed in the deserted base at the geographical coordinates of NC 716-223 on the map of Halaleh.

11. On 8 November 1991, Iraqi soldiers deployed an automatic machine-gun at the geographical coordinates of ND 384-124 on the map of Khosrawi, west of border pillar 56/1.

12. On 8 November 1991, at 0930 hours, a number of Iraqi forces were seen at the geographical coordinates of QA 495-486 on the map of Yebis, between border pillar 21/21 and border pillar 21/22.

13. On 8 November 1991, at 1030 hours, three Iraqi vehicles with a number of people in non-military outfits stopped at the geographical coordinates of QA 488-501 on the map of Yebis, across from the Iranian border post in Fakkeh, west of border pillar 22.

14. On 9 November 1991, at 1040 hours, four Iraqi forces aboard a vehicle at the geographical coordinates of PB 800-081 on the map of Chai-Gharehtappeh, west of border pillar 24/18, began machinery reconnaissance of an Iranian observation post.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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GENERAL

S/23942
15 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 14 MAY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ROMANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In connection with the implementation by Romania of Security Council resolution 748 (1992), I have the honour to inform you of the following.

In keeping with the obligations of Member States under the Charter of the United Nations, Romania fully implements the provisions of Security Council resolution 748 (1992).

In a statement made on 8 April 1992, the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reaffirmed the position of the Government of Romania, which strongly condemns all forms and acts of international terrorism, considering as it does that every State has a duty to assist unreservedly in elucidating cases of international terrorism and in establishing responsibility in each case.

On that same occasion, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that "the Government of Romania, consistent with the principles of its foreign policy and its stand on the problem of terrorism, will respect the obligations incumbent upon it under the Charter of the United Nations and will comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution 748 (1992) despite the adverse consequences of the embargo for the Romanian economy".

Flights to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya operated by the airline TAROM were discontinued on 29 March 1992. Thus, when the measures provided for in the resolution came into effect, air links between the two countries were no longer in existence.

In addition, the supply of military matériel to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was halted in 1991. Since that time no new contracts have been concluded with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the military sphere, nor are any contracts currently being carried out.

The number of diplomatic personnel of the Embassy of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is small and the Embassy is headed by a chargé d'affaires a.i.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Valeriu FLOREAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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GENERAL

S/23943
15 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 12 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF DENMARK TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him of the measures taken by Denmark to implement Security Council resolution 748 (1992).

Sanctions have been implemented at the national level by Royal Ordinance No. 253, which was issued on 14 April 1992 and entered into force on 15 April 1992. The Ordinance transposed into Danish legislation the provisions contained in Security Council resolution 748 (1992).

1. The Ordinance prohibits any aircraft from taking off from, landing in or overflying Danish territory if it is to land in or has taken off from the territory of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. It prohibits the sale of aircraft components to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, technical assistance of any sort to Libyan aircraft, payments of insurance claims concerning existing contracts covering Libyan aircraft as well as the conclusion of new contracts of this nature. Furthermore, the Ordinance prohibits any activity connected with Libyan Arab Airlines in Denmark.

2. The Ordinance imposes an arms embargo against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, including arms and related material of all types and assistance related hereto of any sort. It has to be noted that, even before the adoption of Security Council resolution 748 (1992), no authorization for the export of arms or related material had been granted. The Ordinance therefore recapitulates the restrictive export regulations already in force for many years in Denmark with regard to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

3. The Ordinance also establishes the penalty for violating the prohibitions. Violators can be sentenced to up to four years in prison.

The Danish authorities are committed to monitoring the embargo closely and to maintaining very strict export controls for as long as it remains in force.

4. The staff of the Libyan diplomatic mission in Copenhagen has been limited to two diplomats and the number of technical-administrative personnel to two persons, which means a reduction by one diplomat. The movement of the members of the Libyan diplomatic mission in Copenhagen has been restricted since 1986.

5. In addition to the measures described above, Denmark, as a State member of the European Community, is implementing the measures that have been adopted by the Community and of which the Secretary-General will be informed by the Community's current Presidency.

In conclusion, all the provisions of Security Council resolution 748 (1992) are fully implemented and in force in Denmark.

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GENERAL

S/23944
15 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 12 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF FINLAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Finland to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to inform him that Finland has complied with the obligations in relation to paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7 of resolution 748 (1992) through issuing a decree on enforcement of obligations arising from United Nations Security Council resolution on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya which entered into force on 22 April 1992 (enclosed in English translation*) and through the administration of existing Finnish legislation. In some instances, as will be explained below, no implementation has been necessary.

Paragraphs 4 (a) and (b) of resolution 748 (1992) concerning an air embargo on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya are implemented by paragraph 3 of the Decree.

Paragraphs 5 (a) and (b) of resolution 748 (1992) concerning an embargo on arms deliveries to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya are implemented by paragraph 2 of the Decree. Reference is also made to the note verbale dated 6 January 1992 from the Permanent Mission of Finland to the Secretary-General (S/23377) explaining the legislative acts that restrain and control the export of arms and military equipment from Finland.

Paragraph 5 (c) of resolution 748 (1992) concerning the withdrawal of officials or agents present in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to advise the Libyan authorities on military matters needs no implementation in Finland as there are no such officials or agents of the Government present in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Paragraph 6 (a) of resolution 748 (1992) concerning reductions in the number and level of the staff at Libyan diplomatic missions and consular posts and restrictions on the movement of all such staff who remain needs no implementation as there are no Libyan diplomatic missions or consular posts in Finland.

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* Copy of the Decree may be consulted in Room S-3545E.

Paragraph 6 (b) of resolution 748 (1992) concerning preventing the operation of Libyan Arab Airlines offices needs no institution of additional measures since there are no Libyan Arab Airlines offices in Finland.

Paragraph 6 (c) of resolution 748 (1992) concerning denial of entry to or expelling from Finland of Libyan nationals who have been denied entry to or expelled from other States because of their involvement in terrorist activities can be sanctioned by the Aliens Act of 22 February 1991. In accordance with the Act, an alien may be refused entry into Finland at a frontier if, inter alia, on account of his previous activities or otherwise, he may justifiably be assumed to engage in sabotage in Finland or in activities which may endanger Finland's relationship with a foreign Power. An alien may also be deported from Finland on the grounds cited above. These procedures would be applied to cases envisaged in paragraph 6 (c).

Paragraph (7) of resolution 748 (1992) concerning agreements or contracts entered into or licences or permits granted before 15 April 1992 is implemented by paragraph 4 of the Decree. Application of resolution 748 (1992) to contracts or other prohibited acts entered into but not completed at the effective date of the Decree, 22 April 1992, is also covered by the Decree.

In accordance with Act No. 659/67 concerning the Implementation of Certain Obligations Incumbent upon Finland as a Member of the United Nations, paragraph 4, violation of the Decree implementing resolution 748 (1992) is a criminal offence and subject to imprisonment, fines and seizure, confiscation, etc., of proceeds of illegal acts.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23945
18 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 3076th meeting of the Security Council, held on 18 May 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "Admission of new Members" the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:

"It is a privilege for me, on behalf of the members of the Security Council to congratulate the Republic of Croatia on the decision which the Council has just taken, namely to recommend to the General Assembly the admission of the Republic of Croatia to membership in the United Nations.

"Croatia's solemn commitment to uphold the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which include the principles relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the non-use of force, and to fulfil all the obligations contained in the Charter is noted with great satisfaction by the members of the Council.

"The members of the Council are confident that Croatia will contribute fully and effectively in all areas of the Organization's activities."

92-21191 3424b (E) 180592 180592

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GENERAL

S/23946
18 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 3077th meeting of the Security Council, held on 18 May 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "Admission of new Members", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:

"I am pleased, on behalf of the members of the Council, to extend our congratulations to the Republic of Slovenia on the occasion of the Council's recommendation to the General Assembly that Slovenia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

"We note with great satisfaction Slovenia's solemn commitment to uphold the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which include the principles relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the non-use of force, and to fulfil all the obligations contained in the Charter.

"All the members of the Council are confident that Slovenia will make a significant contribution to the work of the Organization."

92-21197 3181h (E) 180592 *180592*